The Book of One

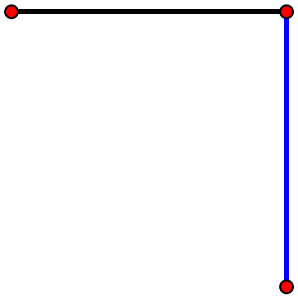
Chapter One-*Fun*damentals

Wednesday, August 9, 2023

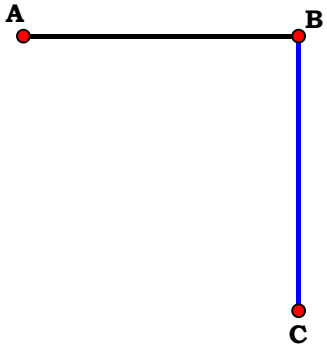
Let us learn about the four corners of the earth. Is the Earth actually flat? or has someone's I.Q. flatlined? Let us do it in 7 pages.

One is a binary consisting of a relative and its correlatives, like so:

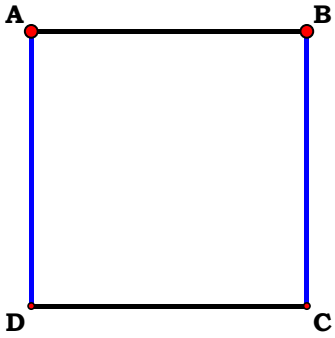
and we call this one, an arithmetical one. A Geometrical one would look like so:



And they are said to be in a one-to-one correspondence. If we name the correlatives of each one, we would have:

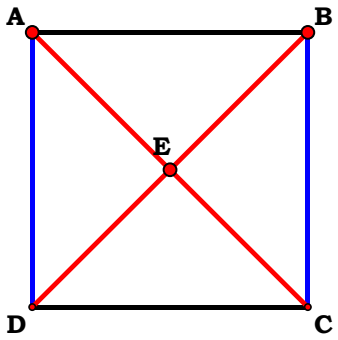


of which we can say that AB is one and BC is another one: or we might say that As A is to B, so too is B to C. If I mirror, or reproduce this relationship as if by an image, I would have.



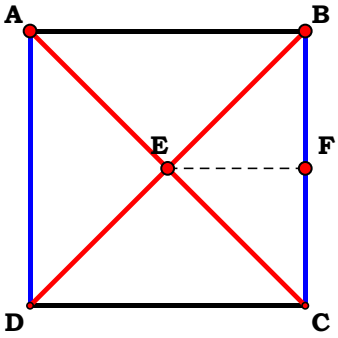
Of which I can also multiply my azes and so toos, with.

If I want to now take AC and BD, I would have something such as:

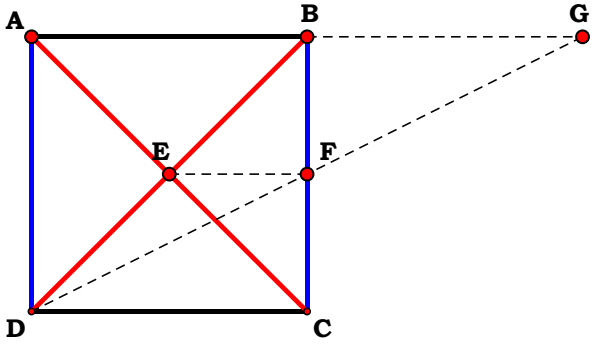


Which I could make up a lot of stories about, calling it a Grammar Matrix, or the Four Corners of the Earth. What can it teach us? It can help teach us all of judgment, or computation, or grammar, taking these three words as synonyms. Suffice it to say, that if we want to learn about the one, we have to start smack dab in the center of ones. Being surrounded by one's we can put them to work.

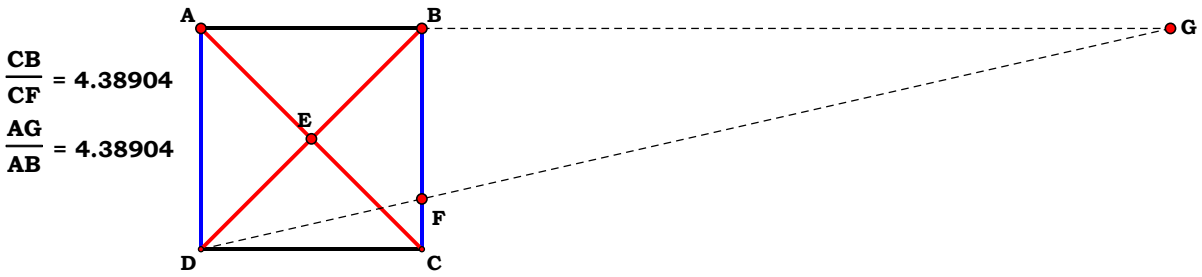
Let us learn how to walk with it.



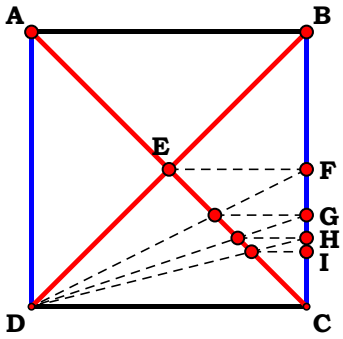
One can, by simple thought, realize that EF is one half of, AB, BC, CD, AD. This is not remarkable. However:



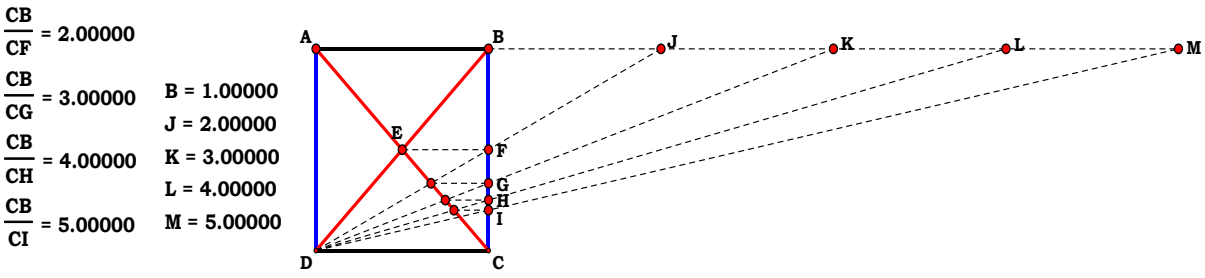
We now can see that as CF is to BC so too is AB to AG. And this is always true.



So that, should we want to learn how to count, we would simply do this:



And then complete the figure as



How many times you divide BC by Geometric recursion, you will achieve any number AM by Arithmetic recursion. In terms of basics, one need no such terms as fractions, or to perpetuate a myth that fractions are a different form of mathematics. Fraction only means that you have divided some one thing. Fraction is not a thing; it is your behavior with a thing.

The series between B and C is called a Geometric series, and this means that we are dividing 1, and the series between A and M is called an Arithmetic series, which means we are multiplying one. We also notice that the arithmetic names, 1 to 5, gives us no information as to what it names, an arithmetic series, or a geometrical one: they both end up with the same arithmetic name and all it means is that any arithmetic name is independent as to the recursion used to form that name. It is very important to understand that a name is independent of what it names, completely. A name neither adds to, nor subtracts from, that which is named. One cannot learn to reason, if they cannot maintain the meaning of a name.

It also means that a name is always proportional to the unit by which a thing is named. This is true about names in general, be they any name in any member of our Grammar Matrix which consists of: Common Grammar, Arithmetic, Algebra or Geometry. It also means that every name, is determined by some standard unit called a definition. Every name of a thing is a compound of the names of relatives and correlatives, or nouns and verbs, and the unit is called not only a thing's First Principles, for a thing's first principle parts of a relative constrained by correlatives, but also it is called its definition. As Plato noted, when we know a thing's First Principles, those will be expressed by a naming convention for the names of the correlatives and the names of the relatives. All we can do to process information is name the parts of a thing and devise a method of keeping the order by which we named a thing and this is the key concept in information processing: it is called a convention of names.

It also means, that in information processing, nothing is less than one, nor is anything greater than one. Therefore, in order to differentiate the name one, we have to know if it means *one* part or one whole. Is it Arithmetic, where there is nothing less than one, or Geometric, where nothing is greater than one? In short, does it name the relative, or the correlative. The ability to make this distinction is why Plato wrote *Parmenides* as a training exercise.

We can now put all of our learning in line such as:

A = 0.00000

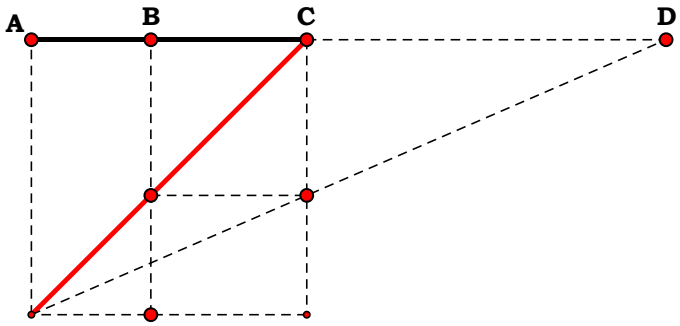
B = 0.43386

C = 1.00000

D = 2.30487

$$\frac{C}{B} = 2.30487$$

$$\frac{D}{C} = 2.30487$$

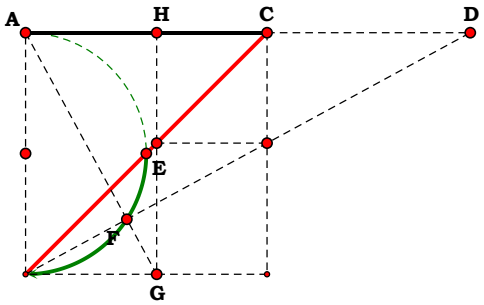


Such that now, when we use any name, such as D, we can, if we try, remember that D also means, D is proportional to C, or the unit, or again, the definition of a thing. If we forget that, as most modern scholars have, then they end up speaking and thinking, as Plato demonstrated in *Parmenides*, gibberish, worshipping a Bobble Head of Einstein, who, because he could not understand it, dismissed geometry altogether; in short, a champion of Protagoras, not Plato. Protagoras was the ancient Greek champion of Relativity, not Einstein. We have two, and only two concepts to formulate information processing on and one can only think and speak, and act, in terms of how well they comprehend it. Animals use the relative, or again, particular differences, a man is supposed to use the correlative, in fact, a mind can only assert the correlative: Physically, you can only assert the correlative, like any sculptor can. So much for animals, and the mystics like Protagoras, Einstein, et al. As every system of binary recursion, is accomplished by the application of a correlative, those who claim that information processing is determined by the relative, are simply incompetent.

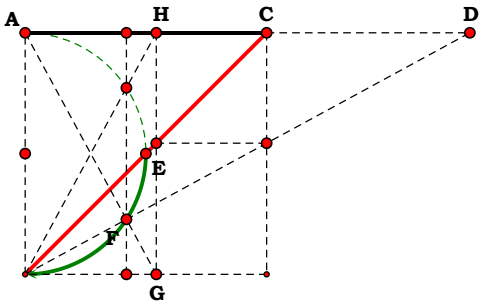
Plugging your home computer into a 440-volt source will not supercharge it, no more than putting it in the oven to change the nature of one will. So, let us see if you clearly understand it. Is the art of names based upon a standard of behavior, or the behaviors of any relative difference in the universe you happen to stumble over? A theory is the product of an illiterate. Grammar Systems are the products of Man.

In a Universe, the relative differences are a given, the correlatives are applied by the interactions of relatives and they are not the relatives. The noun is never the verb. Using this fact, is Zeno's Paradox really a paradox at all, the half-step thingy, or is it a grammatical fact? If you follow out the Geometric progression, you will see, you never do reach C.

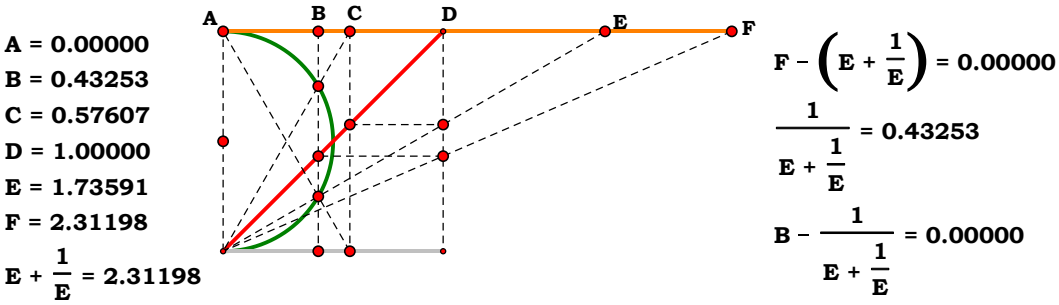
The two series, Arithmetic and Geometric have another name, they are said to be reciprocal to each other, if given one, then one knows the other.



You can see, that a quadrant of circle can be found which expresses every possible arithmetic number, while the top quadrant of the same circle expresses every reciprocal if D where between A and C. Thus, you can guess that every angle actually is only between what are called 0 and 90 degrees if one were to maintain a relationship between Arithmetic and Geometric systems of names.



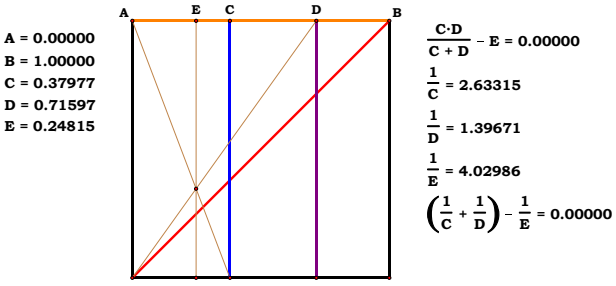
So that, one does not have to even invent a whole new method of binary recursion to name angles since a circle has a definite relationship to the reciprocal: Let E be any value whatsoever; then:



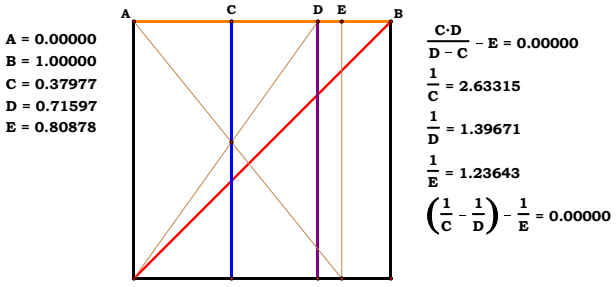
providing of course, one takes the time to learn what they are doing to begin with. To learn binary recursion, one has to dedicate themselves to learning the power of one by not naming any particular one, but one, in relationship to the operations performable with it.

Leaving this digression behind, let us pull out of our box, the elementary operations with things, addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, roots and squares.

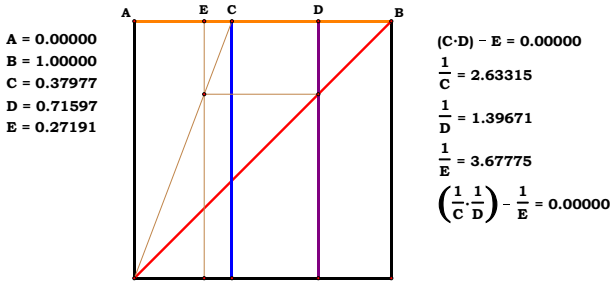
1. Given two values C and D, add them to produce E.



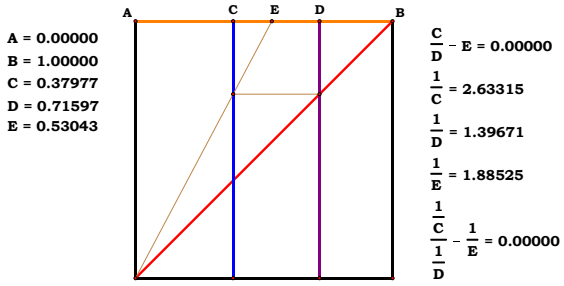
2. Given two values C and D, subtract D from C to produce E.



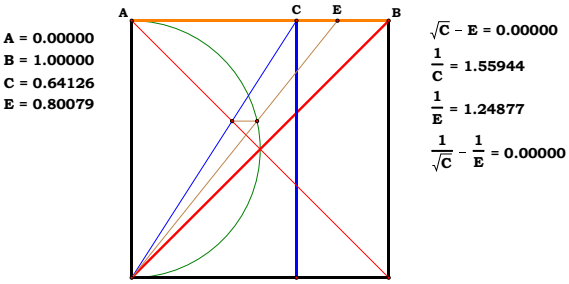
3. Given two values C and D, multiply them to produce E.



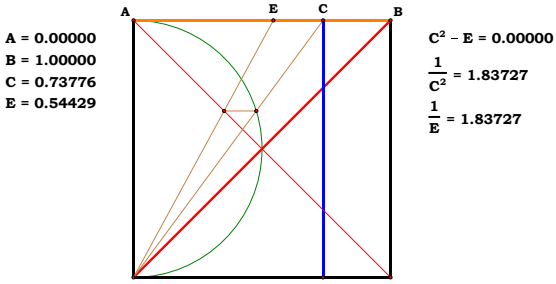
4. Given two values C and D divide C by D to produce E.



5 Given any value C what is its square root E?



6 Given any value C what is its square E?



So, there it is, 9, 9, 9, nine operations,

1. The arithmetic unit. 2. The Geometric unit. 3. Recursion. 4. Addition. 5. Subtraction. 6. Multiplication. 7. Division. 8. Root. 9. Square.

Nine operations in perception, conception, and will.

Now, realize what you have. You have the Elementary Universal Computational Chip, as a given in the Universe. It can be developed and stacked to produce a computer of endless complexity. And here is what it can do that no manmade computer can do. Its output is concurrent with the input, i.e., 0 computational time, i.e., it is independent even of the relative difference of time, for if it were not, then your Protagoras' and Einsteins, your quacks and mythologers would be right. But as you can see, they are factually wrong. Information processing is part, and parcel of the Universe itself. By physical fact, we can only assert correlatives, and a theory about the relative, is just that; gibberish.